

1 / 6

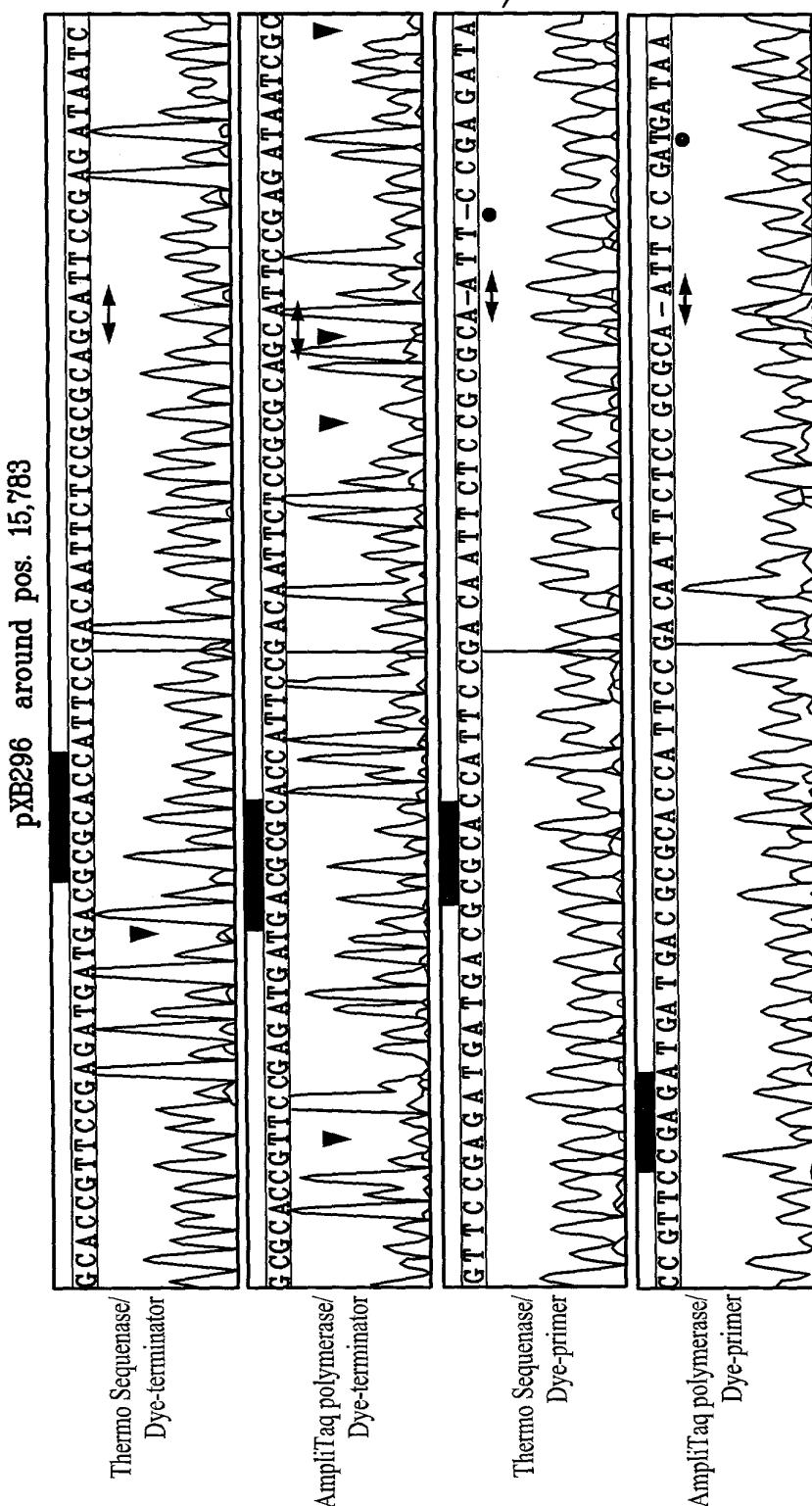
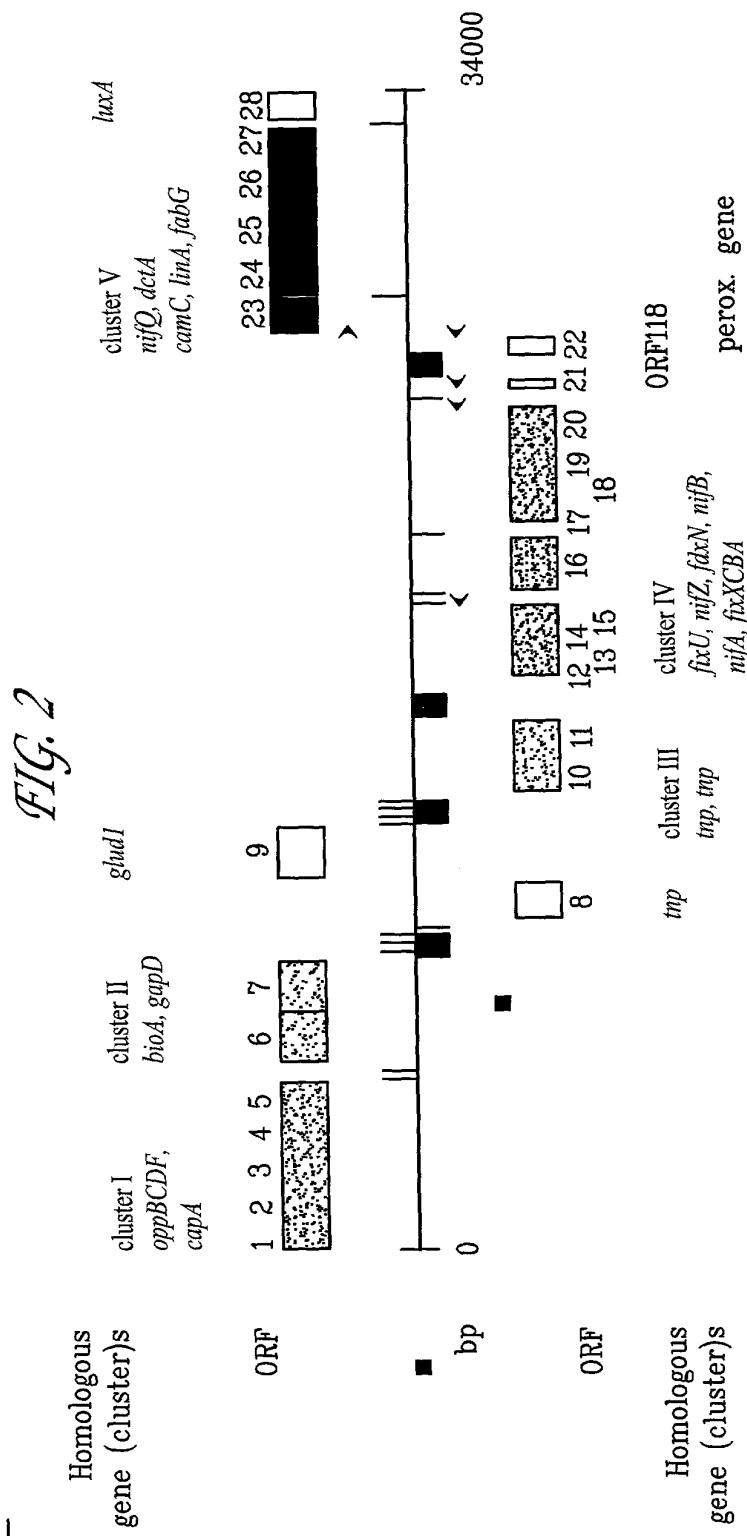


FIG. 1

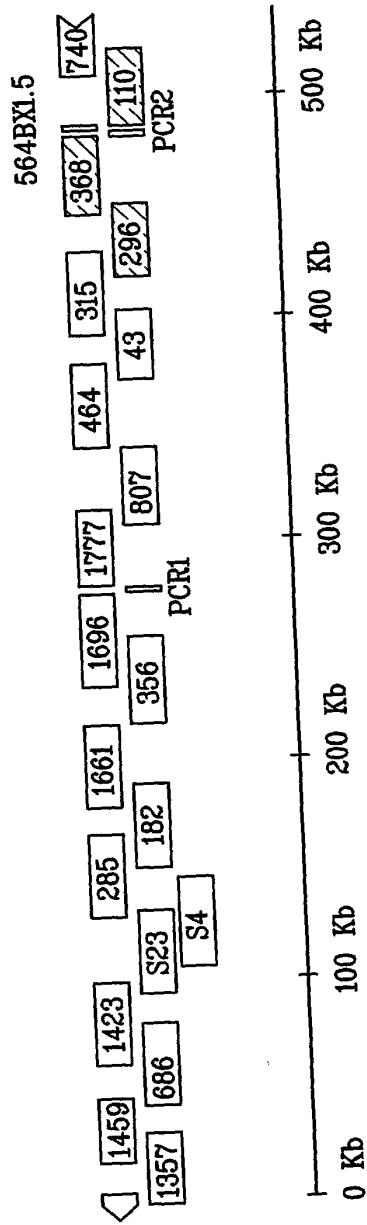
Comparison of sequences from pXB296 created by different cycle sequencing methods. The graphic outputs (program XGAP) of four electropherograms (traces) with the corresponding sequences generated by automatic base calling are shown around the pXB296 sequence position 15,783 (vertical line in the middle of each sequence). The readings cover a part of the minus strand of pXB296. (▼) Extremely low signals produced with dye terminators; (↔) the sequence GCA, which is compressed in dye primer scans; (●) automatic base-calling inaccuracies.

2/6



3/6

FIG. 3



Map of the 20 sequenced cosmids covering the 536-Kb symbiotic plasmid of *Rhizobium* sp. NGR234.

The cosmid names consist of the prefix pXB and numbers that are given in the graphic.

PCR1.PCR product covering the gap between two cosmids from position 276,448 to 277,944.
564BX1.5 and PCR2: a subcloned 1.5.Kb DNA-fragment derived from cosmid pXB564 and a PCR product covering the gap between two cosmids from pos. 408,607 to 483,991.

Grey coloured areas cover the region from pos 417,796 to 517,279 mentioned in the text.

4/6

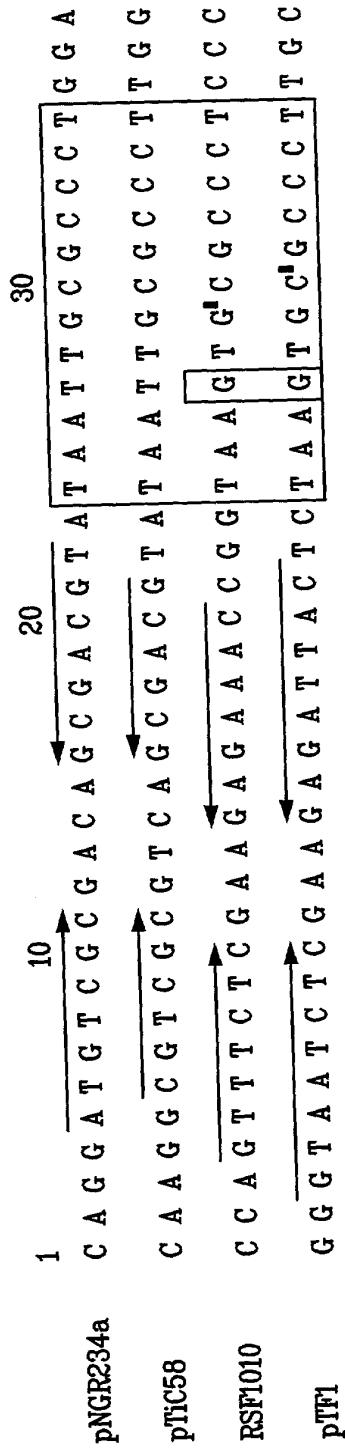
FIG. 4

	10	20	30
pRiA4b	CG C A A A A G A A A A G A G C C C C C T C A A C G T C G C C		
pNGR234a	CG C A A A A G A A A A A G G C C C C C A G A C G G T A A C C		
pTiB6S3	CG C A A A A G A A A A A G G C C C C C G A A A C G - - G C G		
pRL8JI	CG C A A A A - G A A A A A G C C C T C C G A A A C G G T G - G		
	40	50	60
pRiA4b	G T C G C G G A A G C C C T T C T G T C - T C - T C T A G C -		
pNGR234a	A T C G T G G A A G C C - - T C T C T C A T C G T T T A G C A		
pTiB6S3	T T C - C G G A A G A C C T T C T C T - A T A G T C T C G C A		
pRL8JI	T T C - C A G A A G G C C - T C T C T C A - - G T T T G G T C		
	70	80	90
pRiA4b	G C G A A C A G A A T C G C A T T T C C T C G A A T C C T C G		
pNGR234a	G C C T G - A G A A T C G C A T T T C C A C G A A T C G C A G		
pTiB6S3	G C T A A G A G A A T C G C A T T T T C A G G A A T C C C A G		
pRL8JI	G C T T A G A G A A T C G C A T T T C C C G G A A T C A C A G		
	100	110	120
pRiA4b	T C A A G A G T T T - - T T A G C G C C G T T T T G G - - T -		
pNGR234a	T C A A G A G T C T - - T T G G C A C C G G A A C G G - - G T -		
pTiB6S3	T C A A G A G T C C C G T G A G G A A A G T A T C G T - T T C		
pRL8JI	T C A A G A G T C - - - A A C G C C A C A C C G G C G T -		
	130	140	150
pRiA4b	- - - G A G C T G A T T T C C T T T G C C T G C T G A A A G G		
pNGR234a	- - - G A G C G G A C G T C T T T G C C T G A G G A T A G G		
pTiB6S3	G A C G A G C T G A T T T C C T T T G C C T T A A C - A A A G G		
pRL8JI	- - - A G C C T - T T T C - T T T G C C T T T G C G A A A G G		
	160		
pRiA4b	T G G A A A G A T G -		
pNGR234a	T G G A A A G A A G -		
pTiB6S3	T A C A A G G A - -		
pRL8JI	T G - A A G G A C A		

Multiple alignments of the nucleotide sequence of the replication origins of: the Ri plasmid of *Agrobacterium rhizogenes* (pRiA4b), the symbiotic replicon of NGR234 (pNGR234a), the Ti plasmid of *A. tumefaciens* BS63 (pTiBS63) and pRL8JI of *R. leguminosarum* bv. *leguminosarum* (pRL8JI). Gaps introduced to give the best sequence alignments are marked by hyphens.

5/6

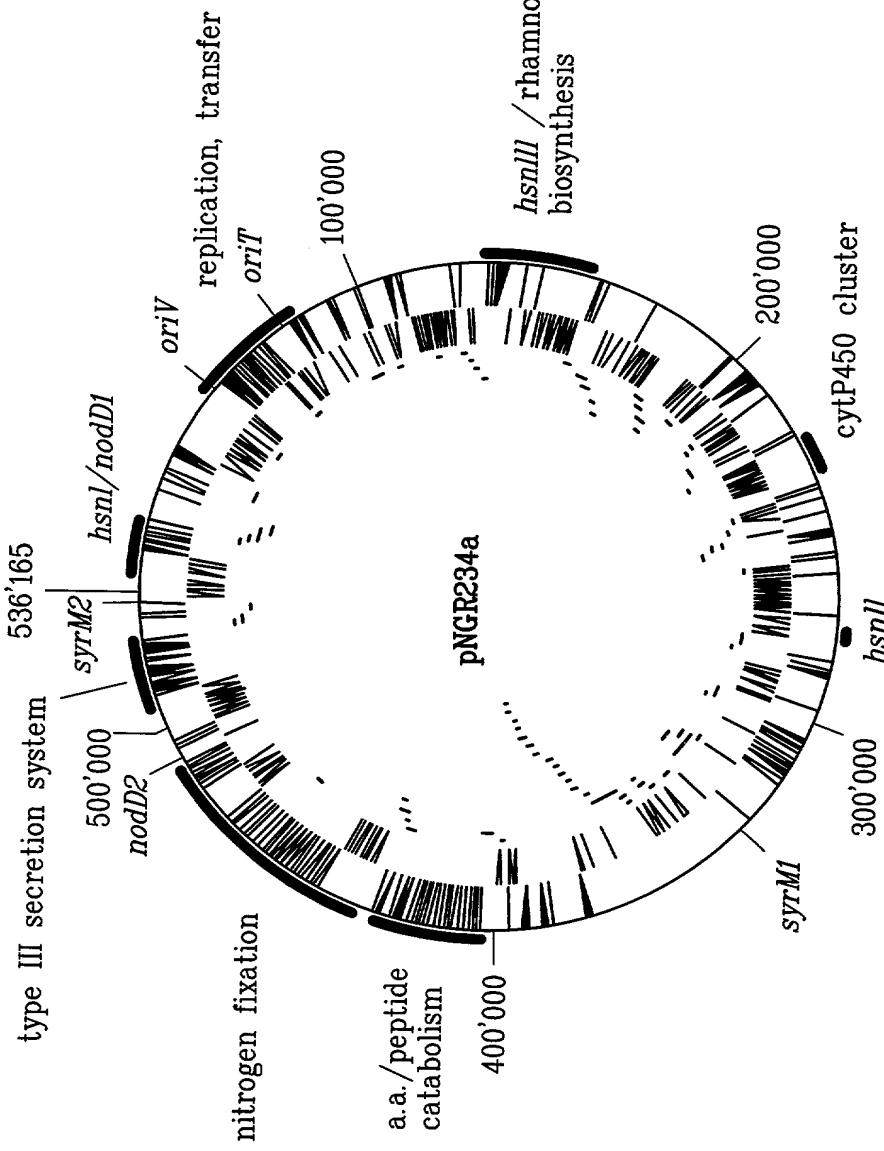
FIG. 5



Multiple DNA sequence alignments of the regions containing the origin of transfer of: the symbiotic plasmid of NGR234; pTRC58, the Ti plasmid of *A. tumefaciens* C58; RSF1010, a mobilisable plasmid of *E. coli*; and pTF1, a mobilizable plasmid of *Thiobacillus ferrooxidans*. Major conserved nucleotide residues are boxed. Known "nick" sites corresponding to the nucleotide positions where the specific plasmid strand is cleaved are marked (z). Sequence features in the trailing portion of the *oriT* sites include inverted repeats which are marked by horizontal arrows.

6/6

FIG. 6



Circular representation of the symbiotic plasmid of NGR234. Outer and inner concentric circles: coding regions identified on the plus and minus strands respectively. ORFs which belong to insertion-like elements are not visible. Thin concentric black lines represent mosaic sequences as well as complete or partial IS like repeats. Major gene clusters are highlighted as thick black concentric lines.